employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment.

Bandhs organised by trade unions

852. SHRI JIBON ROY:
SHRI C.O. POULOSE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether bandhs organised by trade unions in India are included in the statistics collected by Government on strike;

(b) if so, the total number of man-days lost in the bandhs since 1991; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not including bandhs in the data relating to man-days lost due to strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The Government is basically collecting statistics of Industrial Disputes which result in temporary stoppage of work as a result of strikes and lockouts relating to employment or non-employment or terms of employment or conditions of labour. Work stoppages as a result of political strike's sympathetic demonstrations, gheraos, bandhs etc. are not included as part of industrial disputes data. However, information on political/ sympathetic strikes is compiled separately. Total number of mandays lost since 1991 as a result of political/ sympathetic strikes, not connected with industrial disputes is given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Table showing the total number of strikes and mandays lost due to Political/Sympathetic strikes during 1991—98

Year	State Sphere		Central Sphere	
	No. of Strikes	Mandays Lost	No. of Strikes	Mandays Lost
1991	37	50,360	108	686,943
1992	286	953,048	121	901,493
1993	144	148,756	52	311,464
1994	26	33,358	75	727,198
1995	8	35,552	25	196,738
1996	1	2,089	23	370,362
1997	1	680	17	152,170
1998(P)	1	1,395	6	4,643

(P)=provisional and based on the returns received in the Bureau till 6.11.1998.

देश में श्रम शक्ति की स्थिति

853. श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:
श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने हाल ही की अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है कि भारत में उपलब्ध लगभग 70 प्रतिशत श्रम शक्ति अनपढ़ है या केवल प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने देश की श्रम शक्ति की इस स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि एक शिक्षित प्रशिक्षित श्रमिक तथा अशिक्षित एवं अप्रशिक्षित श्रमिक की उत्पादकता में भारी अन्तर होता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक श्रेणी के श्रमिकों की उत्पादकता के संबंध में आकलन क्या है?

श्रम मंत्री (डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष में एक बार श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण करता है। इस तरह का अंतिम सर्वेक्षण जिसके परिणाम प्रकाशित किए जा चुके हैं, वर्ष 1993-94 से संबंधित है। सर्वेक्षण परिणामों के अनुसार ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में सामान्य रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त शैक्षिक संगठन निम्नलिखित थे:

(प्रतिशत में)

	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला
अशिक्षित एवं प्राथमिक स्तर तक शिक्षित	73.8	93.7	44.5	66.8
मिडिल स्कूल एवं उससे ऊपर	26.2	6.3	55.5	33.2

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से ज्ञान एवं कौशल उन्नयन का उत्पादकता पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। कामगारों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न शैक्षिक/व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

Real wage of agricultural workers

854. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the real wages of agricultural workers have experienced a severe setback due to abnormal increase in prices of essential commodities during the last seven months;

(b) if so, the impact on the proportion of people living below the poverty line; and

(c) the steps being considered by Government to protect the real wages of agricultural workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Workers (1986-87 = 100) increased from 273 in April, 1998 to 304 in October, 1998. Information about the impact on real wages of agricultural workers, of the price rise, is not available and will be laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

(c) Taking into account the increase in price level, the Prime Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers of States/UTs on 21.8.98 to increase the floor level minimum wage from Rs. 35/- per day as fixed earlier, to Rs. 40/- per day.

Identification of Child Labour

855. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dentified the commercial establishments nd factories in different States who have employed child labour;